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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

FEBRUARY CIRCULATION. W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St.
Lords Republic, being duly sworn, says that
the actual number of full and complete
copies of the daily and Sunday Republic rinted during the month of February, 1901,

Cooles | Date. 8 Sunday . . 95,120 | 17 Sunday . . 94,720 4......74,360 18........74,200 5 ...... 74,290 19 .... .... 74,280 6...... 74,230 20......75,230 7...... 74,520 21 .... 75,180 8......73,990 39.......74,390 9 .... .78,130 28 .... .80,650 10 Bunday. .95,260 24 Sunday. . 98,675 18..... 76,470 28..... 75,680 18..... 77,400 27..... 74,970 14 ...... 74,600 28 .......... 75,430

Total for the month. . . . . . 2,196,675 Less all copies spoiled in print-

Net number distributed .... 2,132,728 Average daily distribution .... 76,169 And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned or reported unsold during the month of February was 9.36 per cent. W. B. CARR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this with day of February, 1901.

J. F. FARISH. Notary Public, City of St Louis, Mo. My

term expires April 26, 1901.

### HOME RULE.

Ziegenheinites are a pretty lot to gush about home rule. Monday in their speeches they gave it out that if St. Louis elects a Democratic Mayor, Mc-Kinley, Hanna and Congress will do all they can to kill the World's Fair.

That's Ziegenheinism and Hannaism

Bulldozing St. Louis with a threat to crush the World's Fair unless a ringster is placed in control of local spoils is Hannaism all over. It is the way Hanna learned from the trusts which he so much admires. To crush out opposition with every ruthless assault on justice is the Hanna practice and the their great national party idol.

"No politics in the World's Fair" and 'home rule"-such phrases in the months of the Parker-Ziegenhein gang are a travesty on campaign arguments. This threat to kill the World's Fair sounds like an edict of the Standard Oll Company to an independent concern.

### JUDGE BURROUGHS.

In selecting a successor to the late Judge Phillips of the Illinois Supreme Court the Democrats of the district will not suffer for lack of sound lawyers.

Among the candidates mentioned St Louis is best acquainted with Judge Burroughs of Edwardsville. He is well known as one of Madison County's best lawyers and a model of conduct on the bench. He is able, learned, fearless and impartial.

There is no jurist in Illinois whose opinions are received with more respect by the profession. On the Supreme bench he would quickly take rank as one of the ascendant minds.

The decided Democratic majority in the district gives the nominee of the party convention a certainty of election, whoever is selected from the list of candidates. But, if it were necessary, Madison County could safely promise an unusually heavy vote in the event of Judge Burroughs's nomination.

### ALL FOR THE GANG.

Ziegenhein's branch departments work together. Meriwether and Parker pursue alike the plan of not pronouncing encomiums on Ziegenhein, but still of not finding fault with him.

Meriwether and Parker are so nearly together in their methods that they must have had a very definite understanding from the first.

Meriwether's Crazy Snake conspiracy is all for the benefit of Ziegenheinism. He has plenty of abuse for Democrats, but is never moved to indignation by anything his friends and backers in the Ziegenhein gang do to the city treas-

He calls himself a Democrat, though he abandoned the Democratic party four years ago; and he calls himself by that name only to divide the Democratic vote that he may better serve the Ziegenheinites. Four years ago he accomplished his purpose. He may do it again if he can find a few thousand bolters like himself who prefer Ziegenheinism to honest municipal government.

Mr. Bryan has told the Fusion-Democratic-Populist legislators in Nebraska that if they help to elect a Republican

Senator they ought to be hung. By the same token, a Democrat in St. Louis who helps to elect a Republican layor deserves in Mr. Bryan's estimation to be hung. If Mr. Bryan's logic is right in Nebraska it is right in St. ly nominations was cheerfully met.

Another corollary of Mr. Bryan's propceition is that a believer in public ganization outlined by the men who swnership who helps to perpetuate the bave been put forward as apostles of nhein machine's power ought to be that cause. hung. A vote or a half-vote for the

franchise-mongering gang is a stab at posite course. It made late nomina municipal ownership. All the bolters among Democrats will

be workers for Ziegenheinism. No cloud of purchased words can conceal that fact. There is but one Democratic candidate. He cannot be defeated except by bolters.

Moral-A politically honest man who supported Bryan in 1900 will vote the regular Democratic ticket next week. He could not be politically honest and bolt to help elect Ziegenhein's successor as boss of the old gang.

#### CATCH THE HARE FIRST.

Public ownership of public utilities is a desirable solution of many municipal problems. The most dangerous enemies of public ownership are the promoters and boodlers who gain wealth and power out of franchises. If the obstacles to public ownership are to be removed the first great movement must be one organized among the people to put an end to the dickering between elected legislators and the horde of schemers.

More than one member of the Council and House in St. Louis has sought the position expressly to carry on a franchise business. More than one has got tich at It.

Ziegenheinism has been a luxurlous epoch for promoters on the outside and crooked politicians on the inside. The franchises by which the city's utilities have been tied up for years to come nearly exhaust the possibilities of public ownership at any near time in the

A plain example of gang methods is seen in the matter of lighting the publie buildings. The Republic has explained how even now, with the defiiency in the treasury, a little business management could establish a public plant, the cost of which in installments would not per year equal the present cost of contract with a private corporation. But not a move is made by the gang to make this excellent beginning

in municipal ownership. If Parker is elected the franchise mongering gang and the contract-sellers. who have become experts and have extended the ramifications of their trade into every corner where there was a dollar to be made, will remain in control. Municipal ownership is a waste of words when the gang controls ordfnances and the appointees who execute

ordinances. In reaching the goal of public owner ship the first step is to get rid of the gang which lives on franchises and contracts while they are handled by private

#### FOR MISSOURI.

Upon their return from a visit to Buffalo for the purpose of closing contracts for space for Missouri exhibits, the Missouri Commissioners to the Pan-American and Charleston exhibitions should receive the hearty co-operation of the people of the State in arranging for the necessary displays of Missouri's esources.

The members of the Commission will establish temporary headquarters in St. Louis, and it is hoped that their work will receive prompt and helpful encouragement from every effective source. The leading features of the State's exhibit at Buffalo and Charleston will comprise a showing of Missouri's wealth in agriculture and horticulture, mines and mining, manufactures and live stock, and also of the Ziegenheinites have adopted it from State's advancement in educational matters

There is but a limited time in which to arrange these exhibits, and it is earnestly urged upon the people of the State to further in all possible ways the Commission's important work. Missouri must be fittingly represented both at Buffalo and Charleston, in what is practically a competitive exhibition from which will come vast trade benefits from the Latin-American countries and the Southern States. The duty of adequate representation rests upon the people of Missouri as well as upon the Missouri Commissioners themselves.

### ENCOURAGE INVESTMENT.

In the new and progressive spirit which leads the State administration, the legislators and the people of Texas to assume a friendlier attitude toward Eastern capital seeking investment in Texas properties it is easy to see the beginning of an era of exceptional prosperity for that great commonwealth.

Texas, in common with Missourl and other States of the Southwest, offers the richest of fields for the large employment of money. Its natural resources demand proper development, and the returns on capital invested for such development are certain and satisfying. The moneyed men of this country are more than willing to engage in such enterprises. All they ask is a fair consideration of the rights of investors.

Texas and her sister States can profitably afford to be fair and just to capital, encouraging its investment by every legitimate means. They need money for their completest development. It is a suicidal spirit that would antagonize the very influence which can be most helpful to the people of these States. They should gladly extend every fitting consideration to capitalists investigating their various resources.

The great Southwest, Texas, Missouri, Arkansas and other States, may well enter the new century in this spirit of progression and enterprise. The St. Louis World's Fair of 1903 should be utilized to the fullest as the best of mediums for the proper advertising of their products and Industries. The at tention of the world should be attracted in the most graphic way possible. And Eastern and European capital seeking investment should not be discouraged or repelled by a hostility as injurious as it is asinine and unwarranted.

### TEST OF SINCERITY

Citizens who believe in municipal reform, elimination of partisan machines from local elections and the merit system in city offices cannot let the present opportunity slip without making themselves hereafter of little account in the estimation of party managers.

Democratic leaders listened to the demands of these citizens. The party accepted the candidate presented by municipal reformers. The request for ear-The party placed itself in thorough harmony with the plans of civic reor-

The Republican machine took the op-

tions, called primaries in such a manner that the machine control was ab solute, presented purely partisan issues, ignored municipal reform, defended Ziegenhein's administration, placed the management of the campaign wholly in the hands of Ziegenhein's henchmen, pledged the nuts to the boys and shouted the party slogan, with the addition of a threat that the vials of national party wrath would be poured upon the World's Fair unless a strict party victory came as a tribute of St. Louis to Hannalsm.

Where do the good citizens stand? What will be the reply of Republican

believers in municipal reform? If Mr. Wells is defeated, the party managers on both sides will be taught that the independence of civic reformers is a myth. They will conclude that the only way to win is to construct the strongest possible partisan machine and work it for all it is worth.

#### UP TO THE CITY.

On June 18 the smoke-abatement law approved by the General Assembly will become operative, the constitutional limit fixing the day for bills passed by the Legislature to become statutes ex piring on that date.

Between now and that time the Municipal Assembly should pass an ordinance conforming with the State law so that nothing will prevent the immediate enforcement of regulations prohibiting the issuance of dense smoke from chimneys.

St. Louis has been obliged to wait for a statute owing to the decision of the Supreme Court when a case was appealed under a former city ordinance. The unanimity with which the bill was supported at Jefferson City, only four votes being cast against it in the House, shows the appreciation of the situation confronting St. Louis that is felt by people in Missouri.

With the approaching World's Fair so near at hand, no delay should be tolerated in making the provisions of the smoke-abatement law effective. St. Louis has waited too long for a clear atmosphere to be disappointed at this

### ADMITS THE TRICK.

George W. Parker admits by silence that he is not a subscriber to the World's Fair fund. He is a very wealthy man-possessed of not much less than a million dollars invested in good property.

He seems to have rushed in, after he became candidate, and put his name to guarantee which involved no necessary or probable financial responsibility. On the strength of that cute electioneering dodge he began on the stump to boast about his contribution to the enterprise which marks the new era of St. Louis prosperity.

Mr. Parker is, therefore, not only a wealthy man who has not given a cent to the World's Fair, but he is a cunning politician who used a subterfuge that he might pose before the people as a friend of the Fair. He saved his dollars by not subscribing; and he tried to reap the advantage of public favor which is given to World's Fair workers. Are this absence of public spirit and this trickery what we want in the City

When Mr. Bryan advises the election of a Republican ticket in St. Louis this spring for the sake of the political capital to be obtained out of the consequent maladministration, he forgets that St. Louis did that very thing four years ago. And, it might be added, the political capital has already been made, thank you.

Has George W. Parker paid 10 per cent, first call, on his "obligation" to the World's Fair? If not, is there any Parker subscription at all, or only a belated signature to a mere contingent guarantee?

Tragedian Altgeld, Clown Ball, Uncle Henry, J. Wurzburger and Johnny Owen, brothers all, will end an engagement in this city next Tuesday. Vaudeville is not as popular as formerly.

Mr. Bryan's policy of wrecking St. Louis in order to secure campaign material for use against the Republican party does not commend itself to the people of St. Louis.

That "immense fund" from the out side to be used in the Democratic local campaign was probably raised by a sight-draft on Doctor Boyd's "immense" imagination.

Maybe Mr. Parker's resolute refusal to answer certain questions propounded by The Republic is due to his belief that the least said is the soonest mended.

It is Mr. Parker's fault, not The Republic's, that an individual mention of his campaign managers constitutes a roll call of Ziegenhein gangsters.

It is worthy of remark that Mr. Parker's hypocritical plea of being a poor man looks mightily like an excuse for fallure of duty as a rich man. In the political alliance of Altgeld and

Ziegenheinism the voters of St. Louis

perceive another potent reason for supporting Mr. Wells at the polls. About all that Altgeld of Chicago and Dave Ball of Pike County can bring to Mr. Parker are tickets of dismissal

from the Democratic party. Does "Tub" Becker allow Ziegenhein gangsters to "sign an obligation" for their Parker slush-fund contributions or

is it a cash transaction?

Mr. Altgeld will fail to defeat the Democratic ticket in St. Louis exactly as he failed to defeat the Democratic ticket in Chicago.

further prepare for the World's Fair by electing Mr. Wells Mayor on the good government issue. Will it be wise to keep the Ziegenhein

gang in power, headed by a man who

considers himself poor with nearly a

Next Tuesday the New St. Louis will

million dollars? There'll be an honest election in St. Louis all right enough next Tuesday, and the Ziegenhein gang alone will regret the fact.

It will probably be necessary to fumigate the City Hall when the Ziegenhein gang is thrown out.

# HOUSE COMMITTEE FAVORED APPROPRIATION OF \$250,000.

## World's Fair Bill Gaining Friends in Illinois Legislature—Sensational Features Marked Day's Proceedings.

Springfield, Ill., March 2d.-Tuesday's dongs in the Illinois Legislature comprise a

number of sensational features and are of considerable interest to the people of Illi-In the first place Speaker Sherman threw

his old army musket in the ditch and cut for tall timber on apportionment matters. The bills were postponed until next Wednesday, after the spring elections, and if they don't pass that day a caucus will be held on the Thursday following to consider the The Republicans allege they have enough

Democrats to help them out of the hole and pass the bill in the House, House adopted a resolution to adjourn sine die on April 26. The Senate may extend and it may curtail the time.

There were gingery meetings of committies on the repeal of the Case garnishment

tees on the repeal of the Case garnishment law.

The House voted a lot of new Judges for Cook County over the protest of Mr. Loy, who stated that Chicago jurists were mixed up in politics too much for the good of the judiciary.

The Senate spent several hours in a heated discussion on the ability and honesty of discussion on the ability and honesty of the State Architect, a product of the Tan-

er regime, and an expensive inc taxpayers o the taxpayers.

The House Committee on Senatorial Aportionment acted favorably on the McKenie resolution, the country members standing solidly for it and the Chicagoans as In Favor of World's Fair.

After a long battle of words the House Committee decided in favor of an appropriation of \$259,000 and nine Commissioner or the St. Louis Exposition.

Mr. Miller of Hamilton moved to amend

the bill and make the amount \$150,000, and Mr. Johnson of Futton moved as a substitute for this that the amount be made \$200,000, but both the amendment and the substitute were voted down and the full amount recommended.

amount recommended.

On the motion for \$150,000 the vote in the committee stood: Yeas—Shannahan, Nohe, Lamb, Barnes, Cole, Uppendahl, Conlee, Andrews, Miller of Hamilton, Rankin of Iroquois and Devine—12.

Nays—Chairman Rankin, Johnston, Johnson of Fulton, Funk, Wombacher, Merrill, Johnson of Rock Island, Curtis, Milnor, Kerrick, Trautman, Taggart, Kerr, Shurtleff, Pool, Wilson, Purdunn, Tippit, Hammond, Witt and Heffernan—21.

On the proposition for \$200,000 the vote On the proposition for \$200,000 the vote

on the proposition for \$39,000 the vote was as follows:

Ayes—Johnson of Fulton, Funk, Shanahan, Merrill, Nohe, Lamb, Barnes, Cole, Uppendahl, Conlee and Andrews—II.

Nays—Johnson of Rock Island, Curtis, Milnor, Kerrick, Miller of Hamilton, Rankin of Iroquois, Trautman, Taggart, Kerr, Shurtleff, Pool, Wilson, Wombacher, Purdunn, Devine, Tippit, Hammond, Witt and Heffernan—19. Chairman Rankin of Warren and Johnston not voting.

Mr. Shanahan spoke in favor of the amendment offered by Mr. Miller, He said the State of Illinois would undoubtedly have a great exhibit at St. Louis, and that it would not be in the Illinois building, but it would be in the machinery halls, in the buildings devoted to agriculture, norticulture and fine arts.

He believed a great exhibit would be made.

the buildings devoted to agriculture, norticulture and fine arts.

He believed a great exhibit would be
made by Illinoisans, though the State did
not appropriate a single dollar to the enterprise. He did not want to be considered as
opposing participation of the State of Illinois in the Exposition, for he was anxious
to have a great exhibit, but he did not believe a large appropriation would in any
way aid that purpose.

Mr. Conlee created much laughter by saying that he represented a county in which
tax-payers' meetings are held, where resolutions are adopted against being taxed to
death, and that he would rather vote for
the Allen bill than to vote for this appropriation and take chances of re-election.

Exposition Will Beneal Illinois.

Mr. Curtis expressed the belief that Illinois would get \$10 worth of advertising for
every dollar of the full appropriation if
made. He said the fact that the great mer-

dollar of the full appropriation He said the fact that the great me chants of the country pay thousands of dollars annually for advertising makes him believe that it does pay to advertise, and believe that it does pay to have the and for that reason he favored the full amount asked for in the bill. He believed Illinois industries will figure much more largely in preparing for this Exposition than will those of the State of Missouri.

preparing for this Exposition than will those of the State of Missouri.

Mr. Andrews asked the question whether the money sought to be appropriated would be used for high living by the commissioners or whether it would be used in the interests of the State at the Exposition. Mr. Trautmann answered by suggesting that if he read the bill he would find exactly what the money is to be used for.

Mr. Rankin of Iroquois said he had often been accused of looking for good investments and that he did not care to defend himself against the accusation. If he could be shown that the State of Illinois would get value received for this appropriation he would gladly be for it. Another laugh was caused in the committee when Mr. Rankin was asked if it was not true that he bought land in Missouri, thinking that this World's Fair would be located in that State. He denied this, saying that he had bought the land twenty years ago.

The strongest advocates of the measure and the full amount were Messrs. Wem-

land twenty years ago.

The strongest advocates of the measure and the full amount were Messrs. Wcmbacher, Tippit, Purdunn, Trautmann, Kerr, Wilson, Heffernan and Witt.

There was no division on the motion to order the bill reported to the House with the recommendation that it pass. The number of commissioners was increased from seven to nine. To Abolish State Architect.

To Abolish State Architect.

After a vigorous fight the Senate this morning passed Senator Gardner's bill to abolish the office of State Architect. The bill came up on the order of third reading and Senator Mahoney addressed the Senate in opposition to the measure.

"You are about to pass a law," he said, "which abolishes the office of State Architect when the incumbent of that office is under grave and serious charges—charges which he has had no opportunity to answer. It is unbecoming a body like this, where fair play is supposed to prevail, to take such unwarranted action. It has been charged here that the State Architect has delayed the construction of buildings and that he has collected money that is not due him. Such charges involve the reputation of the State Architect. Any reflection cast upon him is a reflection upon the Republican party of Illinois, which is responsible for him and which is also responsible for the law under which he was appointed."

Other Senators attacked or defended Bruce Watson, State Architect. Senator Gardner made the principal speech.

"The Senator from Cook (Mahoney) has done more talking concerning the alleged shortcomings of the State Architect than any one I ever heard," said Gardner. "His speeches on the floor of the Senate have given Mr., Watson considerable unenviable advertising.

The roll was then called on the bill, and it was passed—28 to 18.

The Senate adopted a joint resolution The Senate adopted a joint resolution in Congress.

ndvertising.

The roll was then called on the bill, and it was passed—26 to 18.

The Senate adopted a joint resolution asking the Illinois delegation in Congress "to take such steps as will secure to our citizens in the Republic of Mexico the protection our flag guarantees." The resolution cited that there was much feeling against American citizens in Mexico and that many citizens had been harrassed and annoyed by officials who arrested them on trivial charges and subjected them to numerous indignities.

Senator Funderburk is the author of the resolution which was introduced at the request of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on behalf of American railroad men who are employed on Mexican roads. When the resolution was presented Senator Humphrey moved that it be referred to the Committee on Railroads, but the motion was lost and the resolution was adopted. Senator Fuller's bill to permit school districts to provide for free transportation of pupils was recalled to second reading. Senator McKenzie offered an amendment which provides that such transportation may be furnished only in cases where two or more school districts have been consolidated. This amendment was accepted, and the bill went to third reading.

Bills Passed by Senate.

Bills Passed by Senare.
Senator Fowler's bill, which would permit each family not the owner of real estate to herd two milch cows on the public commons, passed—30 to 8.

The House bill to authorize cities to purchase library sites was reported to the Senate and made a special order for Wednesday.

Bills Pasesd by Senate.

day.

Senator Milchrist's bill to appropriate 33,-500 to repair the Douglas monument in Chicago passed.

Senator Pemberton's bill to authorize the organization of live-stock accident insurance companies passed with an emergency clause. closure of tax deeds in the same manner as mortgages are foreclosed was defeated-6

Hall's; To increase the salary of the licutenant Governor to \$2,500. Fowler's: To define the authority of Police Magistrates in cities which lie in two or more counties.

Stringer's: To provide for the numbering in consecutive order of all school dis-

ricts.

Bremholt's: To extend the life of chattel mortgages to five years and providing that they may be acknowledged by any efficer authorized to acknowledge deeds.

Fuller's: For the branding of process and exposured, butter.

enovated butter. The following bills were introduced: Evans's: To provide that the State Board Health shall have control of sewer out-its into bodies of water from which ice is it and from which water for public use obtained. s obtained.

Brenholt: To appropriate \$59,000 for a monument to the late Richard J. Oglesby.

Stringer: To provide that a road may be changed upon application of two-thirds of the land owners living within two miles of the road.

Davidson: To give cemetery associations authority to condemn land for cemetery ourroses.

Stubblefield: To provide for a uniform Stubbleheid: 10 provide for a uniform policy of fire insurance, the policy to be prepared by the State Superintendent of Insurance. Also a bill providing that 2 per cent of the licenses from dramshops shall be paid into the fire and police pension funds in each city.

Library Bill in Favor. Library Bill in Favor.

In the House the bill prepared by the Committee on Judiciary to enable cities to purchase library sites was passed with the emergency clause—165 to 2. The negative votes were cast by Johnston and Loy. Under the present law city councils have authority to levy a tax for the erection of a library building, but not to buy a site. The object is to remedy this defect so that cities which are receiving donations from Andrew Carnegie for libraries may raise money for sites.

cities which are receiving donations from Andrew Carnegle for libraries may raise money for sites.

The bill prepared by the Committee on Judical Department and Practice to increase the number of Judges in Cook County was tuken up on third reading. The bill makes the number of Circuit Judges seventeen instead of fourteen, and of Superior Court Judges fifteen instead of twelve.

"According to population," said Mr. Church, "we are entitled, under the Constitution, to eight additional Judges. We are asking for only six."

"In the last year." said Mr. Loy (Dem.), "a Cook County Judge has been a candidate for Governor and he put in all his time electioneering over the State. They now have as candidate for Mayor a Judge who is putting in all his time electioneering instead of attending to his duties. I understand there are other Judges in Cook County who are taking vacations of three and four months. The gentleman who is now a candidate for Mayor, so I am told, has not been upon the bench more than a month during the entire year." bench more than a month during the en-tire year."

Mr. Jones of Cook, the negro representa-tive, champlened the cause of the Judges,

uve, champlened the cause of the Judges, saying that they were overworked. "It is true," raid he, "that one of the Judges of Cook County is a candidate for Mayor, and I want to say I believe that in the present condition of public sentiment he will be elected."

elected."
Other speeches for the bill were made by Crawford, Osgood, Gray and Nohe.
The bill passed—92 to 26.
The House bill to make appropriations for the Western Hospital for the Insane at Watertown passed.
At the request of Chairman Rankin of the Appropriations Committee, consideration of the bill to make appropriations for the Chester Penitentiary was postponed, pending investigation of irregularities in the stone department.

tione department. Mr. McClenathan offered a humorous res-Mr. McClenathan offered a humorous resolution reciting that an extended control versy, has arisen relative to the authenticity of the historical record of the battle of Stillman's Run, in the Black Hawk War, and providing that the matter shall be referred to the Committee on History, Geology and Science, with instructions to make an investigation. On motion of Mr. Wilson, the resolution was laid on the table.

House Bills Introduced.

Bills were introduced as follows:
Buckley: To provide that the State Board of Equalization shall adjourn on or before December 1 of each year.

Craig: To repeal the parole law.
Farnum: To abolish the use of a seal upon any written instrument.

Hammond: To authorize the Adjutant General to issue compilmentary commissions to all regimental and company officers and compilmentary discharges to all officers and private of provisional volunteer regiments in the late Spanish-American War. House Bills Introduced.

War.
Also a bill to provide that the fees of grand and petit juries in city courts shall be paid out of the city treasury.
Kelly: Concerning criminal literature. The bill provides: "It shall be unlawful for any court for grant for any court for the court be paid out of the city treasury.

Kelly: Concerning criminal literature. The bill provides: "It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, or offer for sale, or to print or sublish, or to bring into the State for the purpose of selling, giving away or otherwise disposing of, any paper, book, periodical, pamphiet or magazine, the chief feature or characteristic of which is the record of the commission of crime, or the display by cut or lilustration of crimes committed, or the acts or pictures of criminals, desperadoes, or of men or women in lewd of unbecoming positions, or improper dress. Penaity, fine of \$10 to \$100."

Patridge: To appropriate \$16,700 to reimburse Thomas M. Beidleman, Susan S. Varnell and J. O. Tait for damages sustained by the removal of a lock band across the Little Wabash River at New Haven, pursuant to an act of the Legislature.

Taylor: To appropriate \$50,000 for a monument to Richard J. Oglesby in Lincoln Park, Chicago, the site to be selected by his widow. The following Commissioners to have the supervision of the erection of the monument are named in the bill: Governor Richard Yates, Lawrence Weldon, John S. Miller, Volney W. Foster, Potter Palmer, Benjamin Marsh, Charles W. Fuller, Isaao N. Phillips, Jacob W. Wilkin, M. F. Kanan, Benson Wood, John I. Rinaker, E. D. Blinn, Charles Thomas and John J. Mitchell.

At the afternoon session Mr. Crawford in-

At the afternoon session Mr. Crawford in-troduced a bill to appropriate \$50,000 for a monument to ex-Governor Yates. The following House appropriation bills

The following House appropriated passed:

The Southern Hospital for the Insane.

The Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary in Chicago, for ordinary expenses.

The Industrial Home for the Blind, in Chicago. The Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children at Lincoln.

The House Committee on State and County Fairs has a bill providing for the blennial election of the members of the State Board of Agriculture by the people, one member from each congressional disone member from each congressional district. The secretary shall be appointed by the Governor for two years, and his salary shall be \$2,000. He shall not be a member of the board. The treasurer is to be selected by the board, which shall fix his compensation and prescribe his duties. He shall not be a member of the board. It is provided that no fee whatever shall be charged any person for admission to the grandstand on the State Fair Grounds, or to any additions thereto or extensions

thereof.

The House and Senate Judiciary committees devoted the greater part of the afternoon to hearing arguments of representatives of labor organizations favoring a repeal of the Case garnishment law. No special bill was under consideration, the arguments of the consideration, the arguments of the consideration of the arguments of the consideration. penl of the Case garnishment law. No special bill was under consideration, the argument being on the general proposition to repeal the Case law. Short talks were made by J. H. Payne of the Chicago, representing the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and J. P. Walsh of Springfield, a member of the Legislative Committee of the Illinois State Federation of Labor.

In the House committee more time was devoted to questioning the speakers than was devoted to the argument, the members seeking to learn just what would please the labor interests. The general reply from these gentiemen was that the labor unions of the State would be satisfied with the simple repeal of the Case garnishment law and a return to the 50-per-month exemption existing before its passage. Several members of the committee asked if the labor unions would be satisfied with a re-enactment of the K0-per-month exemption existing before its passage. Several members of the committee asked if the labor unions would be satisfied with a re-enactment of the K0-per-month exemption, excluding therefrom bills for food, raiment and house rent. This idea met with practical approval from all the speakers. No action was taken by the House committee, as the other side of the question was not discussed, no representatives from the merchants' organizations being present.

Exeitement in Committee.

There was an exciting and bitter contest over the bill in the Senate Judiciary Com-

sate and made a special order for Wednesday.

Senator Milchrist's bill to appropriate 3,-700 to repair the Douglas monument in Chicago passed.

Senator Pemberton's bill to authorize the bignanization of live-stock accident insurance companies passed with an emergency clause.

Senator Evans's bill to permit the fore-losure of tax deeds in the same manner as nortgages are foreclosed was defeated—6 23.

The following bills went to third reading:

Excitement in Committee.

There was an exciting and bitter contest over the bill in the Senate Juddiclary Committee. Over 100 retail merchants were present to protest against the Shumway bill, and representatives of half a dozen labor organizations were before the committee demanding its passage. The discussion developed much personal ill-feeling, and Chairman Humphrey and Senator Mahoney indulged in personal criminations. After the bill had been debated for over two hours it was ordered reported to the Senate, with the recommendation that it do

Senator Mahoney started the fight when he moved that the rival interests represented before the committee select speakers from among their own number to address the committeemen. Chairman Humphrey ruled the Senator from Cook was out of order, as the committee had not met for the purpose of hearing arguments, and could proceed without the motion. Senator Mahorey gave notice that at the close of the argument he would move to report the bill out, and would demand a roll call. He was again told that he was out of order.

bill out, and would demand a roll call. He was again told that he was out of order.

"This committee," retorted Senator Mahoney, "will say whether I am out of order. The chairman has gone about as far as he ought to be permitted to go. He has carried this bill around in his pocket for weeks and we have permitted it. It is time to ascertain whether this is to be a one-man committee or whether the rest of us have some rights here."

Senator Mahoney continued at length and accused Chairman Humphrey of undertaking to throttle the measure. While he was talking Chairman Humphrey called Senator Evans to the chair, and when Senator Mahoney had concluded he addressed the committee in his own defense.

"The chairman," he said, "has been fair to all narties in regard to this bill. The chairman desires to say that no man and no set of men shall buildoze him. He will not be buildozed either by the labor unions or by the merchants. He has acted fairly toward everyhody concerned and he will not be frightened by threats from the men who are clamoring for the repeal of the garnishment law, but only the scallawags who do not want to pay their debts."

While delivering this furious speech Senator Humphrey's face was white with passion and he glared menacingly at Mahoney.

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Without further contention it was decided to hear those interested in the bill.
S. W. Roth, secretary of the Cook County
Retail Dealers' Association, presented a
protest against the passage of the Shumway
bill containing several hundred signatures.
He spoke at some length, declaring the
measure was not favored by the honest
workingmen. The garnishment law, he said,
was the basis of the credit of the man who
had no property, and to repeat the law
would be to destroy the credit of the workingmen.

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T. J. Ryan, president of the State Federation of Labor, replied to Mr. Roth. He
made a vigorous speech in denunciation of
the Case law. He closed with bitter words
against Mr. Roth.

Shumway Jeered.

George Scherer of Peoria representing
the Retaill Merchants' Association, presented a large number of petitions from all
sections of the State favoring the retention
of the Case law. Senator Shumway ironically inquired: "How many customers
signed those petitions under the threat that
they would get no more credit unless they
did so?"

There was a derisive shout from the mer-There was a derisive shout from the mer-

There was a derisive short from the hec-chants present and Senator Shumway then protested against demonstrations in the committee-room. Up to this time the points made by the speakers had been cheered by their partisans, but Chairman Humphrev announced that the Sergeant-at-Arms would clear the room if any more demonstrations were made.

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Mr. Scherer continued at length and answered numerous questions propounded by the committee. He was followed by Frank O'Rourke, secretary of the Railway Employes' Association. Mr. O'Rourke declared that the railroad men all over the State and without exception were against the Casslaw. Thomas Burke of the United Mine Workers of America spoke for the miners along the same line.

Among the petitions in behalf of the Casslaw was one purporting to come from the Knights of Labor of Girard. Burke declared this to be a fraud on its face. He said the Knights of Labor had no organization in Illinois, and he did not believe in the existence of the Girard local.

This speech closed the hearing. Sonator Mahoney then demanded a roll call on the question of reporting the bill out. Chairman Humphrey quoted Cushing to show that a roll call could not be demanded in

man Humphrey quoted Cushing to show that a roll call could not be demanded in committee, but Senator Mahoney insisted that the committee could adopt any rule it

desired.
"I know my rights," he exclaimed. "You may kill this bill here to-day, sir, but if you do I will introduce it in the Senate te-morrow morning and compel you to go on record." to-morrow morning and compel you to go on record."

"I suggest," - interposed Senator Brenholt, "that we hold an executive session with the audience out of the room. I don't think the speeches would be so raw."

Senator McKenzie now got the floor and presented a substitute for the Shumway bill. It provided an exemption of Sta week, or 25 per cent of the wages of the debtor, and gave him the right to elect which exemption he would take. Senator McKenzie said this bill would meet the objections made by the railroad men to the Case law. He urged its adoption as a compromise measure. Senator Dawson opposed the adoption of the substitute and insisted on the Shumway bill.

Senator Shumway movel to lay Senator McKenzie's amendment on the table and demanded a roll call. This was refused, but Senator McKenzie's amendment was called the complex of the constant of the constant

Senator Milchrist declared that the Senators were showing a disposition to make politics out of the bill and curry favor with both the labor unions and the merchants' organizations. Senator Mahoney was about to reply, when Senator Evans interposed with a motion to adjourn.

"This discussion," he said, "is developing a lot of bad blood. I think the Senators should take time to cool off."

Chairman Humphrey did not entertain the motion to adjourn, but submitted the question of reporting the bill to he Senato. It was declared carried on a viva voce yote. Bills Reported.

question of reporting the bill to he Senate. It was declared carried on a viva voce vote.

Bills Reported.

The House Judiclary Committee ordered a favorable report upon the Senate bill to provide for equal rights of guardianship to the father and mother of children.

The House Committee on Insurance ordered a favorable report of Mueller's bill to provide for a tax of 1 per cent on the gross premiums of life insurance companies. A favorable report was also ordered on Burgett's bill to provide that corporations desiring to engage in the business of guaranteeing or insuring the titles to real estate shall deposit \$250,000 with the Insurance Superintendent. A favorable report was also ordered upon Crangle's bill providing for increasing the territory of mutual wind, tornado, cyclone or fire insurance companies.

An unfavorable report was ordered upon the bill introduced by Hunter of Winnebago to provide for increasing the territory of district mitual wind, cyclone or fornado insurance companies, and upon Ketterina's bill to prohibit the issuance of policies or certificates of insurance upon the life of any person less than 14 years of age.

The House Committee on Labor and Industrial Affairs reported favorably upon Drew's bill to protect the right of employes to belong to labor organizations. The bill provides that no employe shall be discharged for belonging to a labor organizations. The House Committee on County and Township Organization ordered a favorable report upon the bill introduced by Hunter of Labor and Industrial Affairs reported favorable lie wholly outside of and adjoining the limits of an incorporated city or village, whenever a majority of the landowners in such territory shall petition the County Board to take such territory from one town and unite it with another town, the County Board shall have power to grant the petition. The bill provides that no town shall be reduced in extent of territory to less than sixteen square miles.

The House Committee on Elections was called for this afternoon to ta

Cook County Limitation.

Cook County Limitation.

Senator McKenzie's resolution for the submission of a constitutional amendment which will limit Cook County's representation in the Legislature to one-tnird was taken up to-day by the House Committee on Sensational Apportionment. The resolution was called up by Chairman Bundy. Representative Francis Sullivan of Chicago moved that the resolution be reported out with the recommendation that it do not pass. This was lost on a viva-voce vote.

Then Representative Wilson of Ogle moved that the resolution be sent to the House with a favorable recommendation. On this proposition a roll call was demanded and the motion prevailed by a vote of 20 to 2. The negative votes were cast by Representatives Sullivan and Farum, the only Cook County members present. The country members voted for the resolution to a man.

man.

The attorneys in the Bolinger-Alden contest to-day entered into a stipulation under which the count will be finished before any of the objected ballots are passed upon. Then the objections will be taken up in their regular order and rules will be established for the guidance of the committee on all questions that arise.

Tuesday's work was a continuation of the count in Randolph County. Senator Bolinger lost a few of the uncontested ballots, but there was no material change in the count.

J. L. PICKERING.

### GOSSIP ABOUT ST. LOUIS FOLKS.

Mrs. James Lawrence Blair returned the first of the week from a short visit in New

Miss Grace Gale returned on Tuesday vening from a three weeks' New York Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ware and Miss

Eloise Ware returned on Monday morn-ing from a ten days' trip to Houston, San Antonio and Galveston, Tex. Frank Jay Bergs returned on Monday, after an extended trip through Old Mexico. Mr. Bergs visited in New York and Boston

Miss Ada Teasdale has returned from a winter's trip in Mexico. Miss Teasdale will assist as maid of honor at the wedding of her sister, Miss Susan Teasdale, and David

Ralston, which will take place on Easter Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Rascom and Mrs. go down to Atlantic City for Easter.

Mme. De Gheest, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Scullin, has arrived in St Louis and is a guest at the Carondelet home of her parents. Mme. De Gheest will be present at the Scullin-Clark nuptials on April 10, and has brought over with her the major part of Miss Scullin's trous

The Olympia Dancing Society will give s oost-Lenten party at Pickwick Hall on Friday evening, April 12. Mrs. Joseph Henry Barr, No. 5898 Cabanne

avenue, will entertain with euchre on Thursday afternoon, March 28, Mrs. Samuel Winter, 4244 Westminister place, gave a card party to ladies on Tues-day afternoon for Mrs. Henry Wood, ... Kentucky, who is the guest of Mrs. John Young Brown. Mrs. Wood is being much entertained during her stay. Last Saturday afternoon Mrs. Arthur Clifford gave a luncheon for her, followed by a hox party. Mrs. John Ockerson will entertain in honor of the Kentucky visitor on Saturday after-

Miss Bess Wilson of Washington, Ind., s the guest of Miss Mamie Henry of Euclid

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kappel of the South

Side gave a Lenten luncheon on Monday afternoon. The house was arranged with pink carnations and ferns. Covers were laid for twelve, the guests being: Messieurs and Mesdames— Farrell, W. Fisher, J. Farrell.

Nellie Farrell, Kappel, Messieurs— Mrs. J. T. Moore.

Mrs John William Happel will receive on Friday afternoon, March 29, at the home of her mother, No. 3687 Cook avenue. Miss Lucy Hill of Sedalla, who has been the guest of Mrs. Byrd Caldwell since the

the Teasdale-Ralston wedding. Mrs. Kate Broaddus, who has been spend-ing several weeks with Mrs. James L. Blatr Kirkwood, is much improved in health and able to be out.

### HAS DISPOSITION TO PAY.

Sultan of Morocco Will Likely Apologize and Settle.

EPUBLIC SPECIAL. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Washington, March 25.—Fresh instructions were sent by the State Department to-day to Mr. Gummere, Consul General at Tangier, directing him to proceed to Mazagan and obtain from the Sultan of Morocco an immediate disavowal of the insults offered to American agents and prompt settlement of pending American claims.

These instructions followed the results by

preferred against his Government JUMP FROM HIGH TRESTLE. Brakemen Have to Leap to Save

Their Lives. REPUBLIC SPECIAL REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Nevada, Mo., March 25.—M. M. Ames and Frank Reynolds, Missouri, Kansas and Texas brakemen, jumped off a forty-foot trestle here Tuesday morning to escape being crushed in a collision.

Caboose No. 83. in which the men were asleep got onto the main line of the Missouri Pacific and stopped on a high trestle, at the south of the yards. The north-bound Missouri Pacific train, due at 4:50 a. m., crashed into it. Ames was injured internally and probably fatally. Reynolds escaped with a few severe bruises.

# TRYING TO SAVE PROPERTY.

International Zinc Company Stock-

holders May Hold One Piece. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Joplin, Mo., March 26.—The Free Coinage tract of 110 acres of zinc land will be sold at foreclosure sale next Saturday and unless the shareholders pay in as much as \$15,000 by that time that valuable property will be bought by other parties. If \$15,000 is paid by Saturday an extension of sixty days can be gotton on the balance of \$14,500. Receiver W. K. Trimble has sent circulars to all of the 1,800 shareholders asking them to pay in 25 cents a share and save the property.

in 25 cents a share and save the property Democrat Wins Contest. Democrat Wins Contest.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL
Osceola, Mo., March 25.—Special Circuit
Court met here Tuesday. The contest of
William R. Boles, Democrat, against William Corbin, Republican, for the office of
Assessor of St. Clair County was decided
in favor of the Democrat. The official
count gave Corbin a majority of 3 votes.
The recount gave Boles a majority of 18
votes.

JUST FOR FUN.

Their Dreams. Said he, "Wife, you're crowned with your beauty; No one can dispute me in that." Said the, "If you'd but do your duty I'd be crowned besides with a new hat." And that night, when they both slept up What visions their light slumbers fill; She had a sweet "dream of a bonnet" And he a bad dream of the bill.

"Daughter, that young Perkins who comes here seems a very patient admirer."

"Oh, yes, pa; he's awfully patient—but he isn't a bit persovering."—Detroit Free Press.

"Do you think the present generation will produce men as great as those who have gone before" asked the worried man.
"I don't know," answered Farmer Corntassel.
"It 'pears to me like you don't hear as much about young men studyin' by pine knots an' taller dips as you did them days. Cigarettes an' fireworks seems to be more in demand now."—Washington Star.

Husband: "For goodness sake, what are you complaining about now? Didn't you get the new dross you asked for?"

Wife. "Yes; it's being made." "I'm afraid the style will change before I get

Tumiy: "I haven't seen Porkenlard since he made that corner on pigs."
Dumiy: "No, he's staying at home to read up on "How to Act in Swell Society."—Ohio State

Stranger: "Whose place is that over there?" Native: "That's the new mansion of one of Importunate Poet (with lofty air): "This, sir,

s my last poem."

Tired Editor: "Thank goodness."—The King. From a bogus interview with Russell Sage: Interviewer: "Mr. Sage, what do you think of Mr. Carnegie's latest gifts;" Mr. Sage: "Young man, I am quite too busy playing the ant to have any time to was silly grasshoppers. Good morning."—Clev Plain Dealer.